CUBA'S CLAIMS.

The Cuban Republic to the President of the United States.

AN APPEAL FOR BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

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The Interest of the United States in Its Relation to the Struggle-The Cubans Only Ask a Recognition of Their Belligerency-An Early Termination of the War to Follow.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC IN FOREIGN LANDS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:—
YOUR EXCELLENCY—The representative abroad of the Cuban Republic would not break the silence he has so long maintained toward the government over which Your Excellency so worthily presides had not your recent high minded Message to Congress confirmed the hopes which have been so naturally excited that the Cuban question was at last to receive the solution demanded by the interest of civilization and the spirit of American institutions. And now he would not intrude himself in the question of the honor of the American people, involved by the outrageous acts of the Spaniards, for he has no right to do so. He can only say that the Cubans, as is their duty, will continue in the sacrifice of their property and lives upon the altar of their country, and when at last the United States shall decid to put a stop to those outrages in the only possimanner they will profer for this purpose 100,000 men in ranks and ready to receive those arms which have been so long denied them.

The undersigned entertains some expectations that, aided by the eloquent history of the past five years, he may be able, through the reasons he may set forth, to effect some change in the policy of the United States in the treatment of this ques tion. He will always reject the rumors set affont by the political enemies of the worthy Minister in charge of the Department of State. He is con vinced, and takes pleasure in declaring it, that, as a gentleman and a Christian, that honorable statesman has acted in good faith, though, perhaps, looking at the Cuban question from a mis-

The gigantic struggle between the two sections The gigantic struggle between the two sections of this country and the results which followed occupied the entire attention of its principal men. This government, after contending from 1774 to 1751 for independence, was compelled to struggle from 1861 to 1865 for the liberty of all, and when the issue was decided it was in accordance with justice that the destiny of the nation should be confided to the powerful arm which had preserved it, assisted by those associated with min in this work. And yet, influenced by the ardor of the contest and engaged in reorganizing and reconstructing after so costly a labor, they could not pay much attention to any other questions, or view them save through the light of those political passions which had been developed in the great confiet. In this struggle the right of secession was maintained by the Southern States and denied by the great majority of the nation. As the war in Cuba broke out in a short time after, the men engaged in the contest here were perhaps inclined to regard the Cubans of this country and the results which followed ochere were perhaps inclined to regard the Cubans as holding the same relations to the Spanish gov-ernment that the second States did to the government of this Union, and looked upon them as rebeis to the mother country. To this consideration must be added the representations of a great part of

THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS residents in the island or having business relations therewith. Their interests were identical with those of the slave-trading Spaniards who consututed the real Spanish government of Cuba The commerce of the United States with the island represents more than \$100,000,000 yearly, and many of the Americans engaged in it are the very energetic, though not avowed, defenders of the Spanish power in the island. The men in this country who sustain this commerce necessarily exert a great influence, without appearing to mingle in any political questions, and they may have created in Washington a feeling opposed to Cuba which will prevent the question being seen in its true light. This would explain the intimate friendship manifested by this government toward Spain, whether represented by the revolutionary ddlers Serrano and Prim, by King Amadeus or by the present ephemeral republican government. Between the interest of certain American merchants and the duty of recognizing Cuban belligerency the balance was inclined in favor of the former. The undersigned will endeavor to remove the erroneous impressions which are extant in the atmosphere of Washington, and, as the source of these impressions lies in confounding the char acter and position of the patriots with those of the Confederates, he will first consider that point THE CONFEDERATES AND THE CUBANS.

fie would never presume to reflect upon the neroism, valor and good faith of the men who fought in the cause of the South. They were worthy enemies of the great Northern people. They fell with glory. Unfortunately their cause was that of slave labor, and their aim to weaken a Power which required all its strength in order to accomplish the great mission assigned to it by Providence. The Cubans constituted a colony of Spain, without political rights or rights of any kind; the South belonged to a confederation of free States, bound to submit to the decision of the greater number; the Cubans fight to abolish slavery, the South fought to preserve it; the Cu bans desire to be alited to the Union, the South only wished to be separate therefrom. To sum up the whole matter, the South, whether wrong or otherwise, decided to establish by an appeal to arms the new principle of the right of a portion of a nation to separate from the main body; the Cubans have the long since admitted right of independence belonging to every oppressed colony, as proclaimed in 1778 by the fathers of this country. They had many times asked political rights from Spain, which had been as often denied them, and when they had lost every hope they took to the field. Whether they are entitled to any credit for the manner they have conducted themselves is a question not to be treated as idle words, as, it is

teared, has been done beretofore.

THE CUBAN POPULATION AND THEIR EPPORTS. In Cuba was formed a respectable society, augmented by emigration from Florida, St. Domingo and all Spanish America, and indusposed by the fact that a certain market for their productions could be found in the United States. The families who there acquired wealth, not finding an opportunity of educating their sons in a satisfactory manner under Spanish rule, adopted the habit of sending them to foreign lands, and in this way, after many years, there grew up in that country a population-refined and cultured-in opposition to the sims and wishes of the government of Spain. When this population decided to break the ties

which bound them to the mother country propositions were made to inaugurate the movement in April, 1869, at which time it was thought all the arms and necessary supplies could be obtained and properly distributed; but the intention having been discovered by the Spaniards the outbreak was anticipated by several months, and on the loth of October of the year previous it took place. The Cubans preferred to go to the field without arms rather than remain and be executed in cold blood by the Spaniards. From that moment the only question has been how to obtain arms from abroad. The Spanish government, being well aware that the opprensed people of the great Antille had means enough to arm their forces and to create a navy, confiscated the property of a great part of them. This property amounted to several hundreds of millions of dollars, as can be proved by the official records in Havana. This measure could not, however, prevent the patriots from buying arms, though it diminished, to an immense extent, the revolutionary resources. By private subscriptions of Cubans only there have been purchased 14 steamers, 16 sailing vessels and 40,000 rifes. Unfortunately, as the requisite funds could not be collected rapidly, it was impossible to apply them on as large a scale as necessary to evade the Spanish blockade and not to break in any respect the neutrality laws of this country. The expectitions, sometimes owing the sountry. The expectitions, sometimes owing the sountry. The expectitions, sometimes owing the solution of the historian is, that the independence of this poperly and weakness. The least original is at the independence of this poperly and weakness. The least original is at the independence of this form to indicate of the heathers of the historian is, that the independence of the shading is a first effort for independence of the institution, is trait the independence of the institution is call, all noverty and weakness. The least origin and independence of the institution is called the indication in the historian not to break in any respect the neutrality laws of this country. The expeditions, sometimes owing to the scarcity of resources and at others to the want of experience-natural under the circumstances-have not always arrived at their destinations. It was essential to employ a greater amount of money at one time than could be obtained from private subscriptions. There were three methods of raising such money-sending to sea to prey upon Spanish commerce, exchanging for funds those products remaining within the extent of the insurgent lines and to negotiate a foreign ioan. To the first was presented the obstacle that the worthy representatives of the Cuban Republic at that time did not dare to assume the responsibility, as they were made aware that the American government would not view favorably the existence of Cuban privateers when it was pressing the Alabama claims. To the second existed the obstacle that, Cuban belligerency not being recognized, it was impossible to excite the spirit of gain to engage in any enterprises the object of which was to run the blockade. The third had for its obstacle that all the European and some American houses disposed to enter upon its negotiation imposed always as a sine qua non condition the previous recognition of Cuban pelligerency by the United States. Consequently the main object of all our diplomatic efforts has been, during a certain time, to bring about such recognition. The Spaniards, on their part, knowing that the immediate loss of the island would result from this recognition, stopped at no means to prevent its accomplishment, and without doubt they have displayed herein great diplomatic sagacity. But if on the field of intrigue they gained the result which they desired they were not equally fortunate on the field of battle. As was natural, the greater part of the unarmed Cubans and families who were within the theatre of the war were dispersed or sent away in the midst of the military movements. At the same time a regular army was formed, equipped by the arms and materials furnished by her successful expeditions and with those taken from the enemy, which army

numbers, morale and strength. In order to make a proper estimate of the importance of the war it is sufficient to refer to the official data collected by Mr. Sickles, the American Minister to Madrid, and sent by him to the Department of State. One year ago he stated that the Spanish army in Cuba had lost, during the first Spanisa army in Cuba har lost, during the first four years of the war, 60,000 men, and it was supposed that the Cuban loss had been correspondingly great. Admitting that the loss, during the past year, the most bloody of all, has been in proportion equally large, it will be seen that since the beginning of the war 150,000 men have perished.

The loss resulting from the destruction of property is immense.

has, during the past five years, been increasing in

tempered until they are mjustice proof. They proceed, step by step, but with a firm determination, though lamenting that the protracted task, which they are condemned by the delay in the recognition of their beliggerency by this country, will compel the postponement of their Independence until the run of the island is complete. With the slow but inevitable march of the cancer the liberating army is encroaching upon the Spunish dominion is constantly growing weaker in the midst of its furious convulsions, while the revolution is constantly spreading, and the ultimate result will be to destroy in America the Ignominous power of the nation of Torquemada, Alva and Burriel.

The Cubans, notwithstanding the embargoes and confiscations from which they have suffered, are always enabled to raise funds among themselves, and every effort made by them to give assistance to the liberating army is always succeeded by another, and there is no possibility of a cessation of those efforts. Those who are compelled to remain in the island under the Spanish government, always contribute something to the treasury of the patriots, evading the Vigilance of the oppressors, while those who reside eisewhere continually labor that they may deposit the result upon the altar of their country. And, if it is true that the expeditions sent out are not as formidable as they would be, following the successful negotiation of a loan, they have ever to some extent, resulted in advancing the cause. The patriots have never been wanting in fighting material, as every man capable of bearing arms has always been inclined to do so. They have done and they do everything alone, entirely alone, not withstanding the fact that they have been opposed by an army stronger than that which Great Britain sent to this country to suppress the American Revolution, added to the number which Spain Berself sent out to suppress the arreions against her power in Mexico and in her South American colonies. With all this extraordinary force, with a formidable navy and the bes

THE PATRIOTISM AND STRENGTH OF THE CUBANS THE PATRIOTISM AND STRENGTH OF THE CUBANS IT is well to consider dispassionately the history of those peoples who have achieved their independence. Your Excellency will recall that no one of them has succeeded in breaking the yoke of oppression without extraneous assistance. It is easy to comprehend this fact. When one people subdues another it takes every precaution to forthly its rule and to prevent the vanquished from obtaining those elements necessary for resistance to its power. Power, Every Cuban, every progressive man, will always

fmire the history of this wonderful country hose notice and intelligent people have change taterially and morally the world with the marvel admire the history of this wonderful country, whose no-le and intelligent people have changed materially and morally the world with the marvels of electricity, of steam and of horal institutions. This beloved land of America, this powerful nation, is the natural ally of Cuba. It is the market of Cuba. Its society is that which must be interlaced with the society of Cuba. Its glories reflect upon Cuba, its misortunes are hers, and she ever prays for its success in all endeavors. The desenders of the island, however, are inclined to beheve that their patriotism is not injerior to the patriotism of the lathers of the American Revolution. According to some official communications and to other reports it would seem that there are high circles in this country in which is entertained a low estimate of cuban valor. It is possible this taisapprehension arises from a comparison between the small numbers in arms in the island and the millions who recently met in fratricial strife on this Continuit, and between the weak vessels of Cuba and the navy of a first class Power. The ideas thus expressed woull seem to show some longetulness of the history of the Cinted States. It is irequently observed that persons of humble origin, suddenly raised to wealth by the favoring breeze of fortune, forgetting their early life, despise the poor who struggle against misery. It would be a source of profound regret should any son of this great kepuble take into consideration the struggle now going on in Cuba without remembering the early events of American history, its possible that some, contemplating the immense cities of this country, its increasing population, its industries and its splendor, may imagine these siways existed, and that by some supernatural power and without foreign and this people accomplished at once its present position of eminence. Fanitas vanitatum. Peoples, like individuals, are sometimes intoxicated by the incense of seli-love, lie was a very wise philosopher, that idoman historian, who made the founder of his coun

before and after the receipt of foreign aid. Hildreth Says:—

Fig. September 18.—Howe landed near kipp's Bay, three miles above the city. The troops posted to guard this landing, panie struck by the late disasters, fied without firing a gun. Two New England brigades, brought up to support them' seized with like panie, ran away in the most shameful manner, leaving Washington, who had come to view the ground, exposed to capture within 80 paces of the enemy. Greatly excited at his dastardly conduct, he threw his hat on the ground, exclaiming, "Are these the men with whom I am to defend America?" His attendants turned his horse's head and hurried him from the field.

If at that moment Washington had been taken prisoner what would have been the result of the war?

1776. October.—By the departure of the militia and the expiration of term of the regulars the Northern army melted rapidly away. Several regiments, which had yet a short time to serve, marched under dates to join Washington, who was by this time brarily pressed.

November.—Washington's army was by this time greatly reduced. The term of service of the militia was last expiring. The whole dying camp soon claimed their discharge, and no inducements could procure a moment's delay. Some of the New York militia retused to do duity. Howe, they said, offered peace, liberty and safety—so they understood his proclamation—and what more could be asked? The Continentals were enlisting for a year, and their term of service was fast drawing to a close; nor did they always wait to complete it, desertions being very numerous. Exclusive of the division of the highlands and ine corps under Lee on the east side of the lindson Washington's army did not exceed 4,000 men.

Washington's army did not exceed 4,000 men.

Mashington's army did not exceed 4,000 men. Every one knows that the British were victorious everywhere; that everywhere the cause of American independence was fleeing before them. On the 7th of December, 1776, the great man made the me our pecember, 1776, the great man made the memorable retreat, crossing the Delaware. The principal cities of the country were, one after the other, lading into the hands of the enemy. At the expiration of the year the situation of affairs is presented by Hildreth in the following terms:—

The Howes issued a new proctamation. • • speedy triumph of the mother country seemed certain, and many persons—those especially of large property, including several who had taken an active part in the revolution—hastened to make the required submission. Turkey, President of the late New Jersey Convention, which had sanctioned the Declaration of Independence and formed the State constitution, now abandoned his country's cause and took a British protection. So dri Allen and Galloway, late delexates from Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress. For ten days after the issue of the procumation 200 or 300 persons came in every day to take the oaths. Such was the desperate situation at this critical

period.

The French, both the court and the merchants, saw with delight the British colonies rising in arms against the mother country. In spite of the remenstrances of the British Ambassador American privateers found no difficulty in selling their prizes in French ports. Armed vessels, to sail under American commissions, were even allowed to be secrelly fitted out.

the mother country. In spite of the remenstrances of the brings Amanesator American privatores stoud no secretary that American a privator and the secretary that the secretary the secretary that they were inspired by a spirit of about the commencement. If the cubes have allowed them sufficient strength to accomptish the purpose for which their revolution accomptish the purpose for which their revolution to accomptish the purpose for which their revolution accomptish the purpose for which their revolution to accomptish the purpose for which their revolution the second that the good graces of the American government. String to make it appear that they were inspired by a spirit of about the good graces of the American government. String to make it appears that they were inspired by a spirit of about the good graces of the American government. String to make it appears that they were inspired by a spirit of about the cube and the second that the good graces of the American government. String the accomptish the purpose of the second the second that the good graces of the American government. String to make it appears that they were entitled by a spirit of about the Cuban should not seem that they were entitled by a spirit of about the Cuban should not seem the good graces of the American government. String the decident of the good graces of the American government. String the appears that they were allowed the

Mithout any reservation:

January 33, 175.—Two treaties were speedily signed—
one of trendship and commerce, the other of detensive aliance—in case Great Britain should declare war against France.

With the reception of these resources the

With the reception of these resources the Americans were enabled to enter upon a new and active campaign which proved one of victories, though with occasional reserves.

July 6, 1777.—The retreat of the British was none to soon. They had been gone but a few days when the Count D'Estang arrived off the Delaware, with a French fleet of 12 ships of the line, and four trigates. This fleet much superior to Lord Howe's, had on board 4,000 French troops.

Rect much superior to Lord Howe's, had on board 4,000 French troops. * * *

Is it necessary to continue the quotations? Is it not known that at the precise moment when the cause of American independence was in the greatest distress it received that

AID FROM WITHOUT

which opened the way to success? It is well understood that those very men who, at the commencement, not trained to the hardships and vicessitudes of war, by their actions so disgusted their great leader, who, without the necessary arms and resources, could accomplish so little, subsequently and when these were supplied were enabled to turn the tide of victory and compet their arrogant and exultant foe to lay down his arms in acknowledgment of the independence of the country. The recollection of these striking events has its origin in the fact that the Cubans are struggling in the same cause which engaged the American colonies, and that in their contest they are not entitled to the less consideration because they have had no foreign Minister like Vergennes, no foreign volunteer like Lalayette, no foreign government like the French to assist them in their glorious struggle.

To sum up the whole matter, it will be seen that in 1775 the campaign was extremely disastrous to the Americans. The English were advancing triumphantly in every direction; that the pe pie were inclined to return to their allegiance, following the example of some who had signed the Declaration of Independence. All was desolation and dismay. The year of 1777 begins, and with it the immense resources from without arrive, and victory smiles upon the just cause. And let it be borne in mind that if the aid afforded in arms, men and ships was important that given in money was no less so. With this the Commis-

And let it be borne in mind that if the aid afforded in arms, men and ships was important that given in money was no less so. With this the Commissioners of the Republic could pay the immediately pressing expenses and could meet the engagements which Congress had incurred in an earlier part of the struggle, and for which drafts had been given upon such Commissioners. So much for the first great example of the necessity for extraneous assistance to a people struggling for their independence.

assistance to a people struggling for their independence.

And now it will be opportune to consider the case of spain herself in her struggle for independence againt Napoleon. Every town and village was held by the French, and King Joseph Bonaparte was seated upon the throne with scarcely any considerable show of opposition to him, organized throughout the peninsula. Then it was that England determined to send effective assistance to the invaded nation. She sent to Spain 80,000 British soldiers, commanded by Lord Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, and at the same time she sent the requisite resources and material of war to place under arms the whole Spanish nation, and thus was preserved Spanish independence.

Spanish nation, and thus was preserved Spanish independence.

The SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS also received great assistance from abroad in their war of independence, an assistance composed of supplies of money and men, and of a recognition of their flag, which afforded them the immense advantage of privateers, wherewith to prey on the enemy's commerce.

The Modern Greek, too, as is well known, owes his impendence, first to a recognition of his belief the modern of the present the prese

enemy's commerce.

The Modern Greek, too, as is well known, owes his impependence, first to a recognition of his belligerent rights by the leading Powers of Europe, and, subsequently, through the practical assistance of the same. And lately, Lombardy and Venetia owe their independence of Austria to the aliance of Italy and Prussia. It cannot be inferred from this that they were not entitled to their independence, that they did not fight bravely—the Americans, Spannards, South Americans, Greeks, Lombards and Venetians, Having shown that no prople has acquired its independence without loreign assistance, is it to be assumed that Cuba, which has had no such aid, it to be conquered by the Spaniards? No: as they have not a single aliy on earth, they have the aliance of Providence. This is not a common expression, nor without signification in the spacer of lact. In that splendid island, which Columbus pronounced "the most beautiful land that human eye ever dwell upon," under its clear skies, and its picture sque seas, among its odorous flowers, its birds of orilliant plumage and its proud forests, Mother Nature has placed a germ of disease, deadly to the European—the malaria.

Agaic, the complete exhaustion of the Spanish

treasury, as has already been said, has rendered it impossible for Spain to send to Cuba the necessary number of troops to maintain her present military position. This leads to the conclusion that if Spain, with all the moral and material assistance of this nation, has not been able to sustain herself victoriously against the Cubans the latter would easily have conquered, had they, from the beginning, been enabled to introduce into the island the arms they needed. Your Excellency will, may be, answer this, that the high interest of this country would not permit her to take any steps in this matter, and that the wiser and more prudent course was the one which has been adopted. The undersigned respectfully beg leave to examine what this course has been so far as a non-cognizance of the secret facts and policy will permit. About June, 1869, this government sent a Minister to Spain and it has never been denied that he confidentially presented to that government a proposition for the

permit. About June, 1869, this government sent a Minister to Spain and it has never been dealed that he confidentially presented to that government a proposition for the CUBANS TO BUY THE ISLAND with a guarantee of payment by the United States. It is known, through public rumor, that to this proposition Serrano and Prim answered that any question concerning the island could not be discussed or entertained until the complete suppression of the insurrectionary movement, for the national honor would not admit the complete suppression of the insurrectionary movement, for the national stitude of a party of rebels. It is not probable that they shut out all hope of the negotiation in the future, and the undersigned has some personal reason for believing that in private General Prim, at one time, expressed himself in favor of such a scheme, and that he lamented that the government could not carry it out without exposing itself to the national susceptibility. He was so much in favor of the proposition that it has been said by men in high position that in his death he was the victim of the Spanish slave traders, who feared that he would be instrumental in carrying it into effect. The ultimate result was that the government of the United States was assured by Spain that, if given the time, she would very soon put down the insurrection. If she promised to do something in accordance with the wishes of the United States after her triumph it is not known. If she has made such promisel it is probable she has done so, not by any written communication, but by private dipiomatic assurances. What is evident is that, as though a natural consequence of such assurances, the efforts of the Cubans in this country to assist their brethren in the field was thenceiorward thwarted in every manner possible. Instead of being favored with arms and men, as Deane, Franklin and Arthur Lee were in France, their expeditions were seized; their representatives in this land of the iree, instead of the sland, to receive all deserters from the Cuban io

thousands of soldiers
to the island, and, in order to prevent any change
of policy on the part of the American government,
a change which was demanded by the American
people, it resorted to the subterfuge of proclaiming several times the entire pacification of Cuba.
This was done by the Captains General, De Rodas
and Valimased during 1869, and in 1870 the Spanish
Cortes extended a unanimous vote of thanks to
the former for his action in bringing about the
alleged pacification. Their object, in these deceitind declarations, has been to gain time and to continue the American government bound to inaction. THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS

provements in the colonies, has never been so much so, never as iminical to the best interests of those colonies, and to the happiness and preservation of their people, as have been those Spanish residents coming out from the mother country and settling among them. They have surpassed in reality any conception of the despotic courts of Charles V. and Philip II. It is well known that the Spaniards in Peru, commanded by Gonzalo

residents coming out from the mother country and settling among them. They have surpassed in reality any conception of the despotic courts of Charles V. and Philip H. It is well known that the Spaniards in Peru, commanded by Gonzalo Pizarro, arose in rebellion to the Crown because it desired to make the Indians free.

The codes embodying the laws of the Indies and the maniepal laws were, perhaps, not perfect models of liberaism, but, considering the times in which they were enacted, were calculated to bring about the prosperity of the societies affected by them, had not the Spanish residents always prevented their execution, in order to retain a monopoly of every good thing. In fact, the creole population throughout all Spanish America could well have endured the tyranny of the government at Madrid, and been resigned to remain thereunder, but they could not endure the

TYMANNY OF THE STANISH RESIDENTS

who condemned them to imbedilty, misery and death. And thus it is with Cuba, as is indicated in the recent message of Your Excellency. The Spaniards established in the Island have always bitterly opposed any measures for the improvement of the natives, interested only in the slave trade and it accomplishing the total degradation of the Cubans. Far from composing the aristocratic portion of the people, as has been erroneously reported to Your Excellency, they constitute an uneducated population of bachelors, and careful to create no ties in the country. They are thus left free to indulge in their hatred to the people, which they never relinquish. When the war for independence broke out they formed themselves into milith organizations, called "The Volunteers," more leroctous than the Janizarias and Mameiukes. In order to overawe the narive population they have grossly exaggerated their numbers, but there are, nevertheless, as many as 20,000 or them in the Island, doing garrison duty in all the towns, the natives thereof being detenciless, as arms are prohibited them. Beside the volunteers and regular toops there ar

Holding as they do the cities, the triumph of the Spanish cause would be the signal for exterminating the Cubans, as has already been done in many of the interior towns.

Since the dethronement of Isabelia several efforts have been made by certain Spanish statesmen to give the island a representation in the Cortes; but the volunteers have always opposed it and successfully, as they have early always in the content of the successfully, as they have early thing which in any way might tend to the abolition of slavery. They have also prevented the restriction of all the embargoed property decreed by the home government. Their jury has no bounds when they see a victim is likely to be taken from their hands.

The Cubans can only expect death from these volunteers. They realize that with the suppression of the Insurrection the work of extermination would commence, in one form or another; by Immense deportations from the Island, as in the case of the Fernando Po prisoners, so conducted that tew, if any, would survive, without for a moment neglecting the easier task of daily shootings. Have they not defined Boet, Castañon Valmasaeda and, last or all, Burriel? If the Cubans could for a moment doubt that this is the fate reserved for them in case of their being routed, they would easily be convinced of it by a consideration of the treatment accorded to the blacks in 1844. There existed in the Island at that time a numerous and wealthy colored population, Tue Spaniards determined on a scheme

the SHEET.

To deprive them of their money. To this end there affected to believe that a comparing existed among a state of the state o

See the and explored to be beginned to the controlled to the contr

their cause.

Notwithstanding all these facts, in order to give a color of right to a denial of belingerency, it has been said that this recognition could not be

more than once repeated. Why did the United States kins contribute at that time to rivet the chains of the oppressed Cubans? The notes send by them to Colombia and Mexico concerning the matter, those which were issued as a consequence of the Panama Congress and some others referring to the Cuban question reveal very clearly what was the purpose and aim. The movement for independence in Spanish America being essentially aboutionist in its character, the American administration of that period could not see, with pleasure, the liberty of the blocks in Cuba brought about; not only, because, as those notes indicated, the results would be detrimental to the peace and prosperity of this nation, but, as was carefully concealed, it hoped eventually to bring it within the Union as a slave State. Moreover, the independence of Cuba at that time might have resulted in a European protectorate in the Antilles, and perhaps the occupation of the island by Engand with the assent of the nations. Spain, a weak nation, having then no navy, was preferred by the United States to hold temporarily the island, as she would preserve slayer in it, and the